



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Common Drinking Cups—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 29, 1914.)

SEC. 26. Common carriers, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, schools, clubs, public buildings, theaters, factories, stores, and all other places where people eat and drink, congregate or patronize, shall not provide any drinking cup, glass, or vessel for common use: *Provided*, That this regulation shall not be held to preclude the use of drinking cups, glasses, or vessels which are thoroughly cleansed by washing in hot water after use, or those provided for each individual use only.

Note.—This regulation does not apply to private houses.

Common Towels—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 29, 1914.)

SEC. 27. The use of the common towel, or towel to be used in common, by the employees, patrons, frequenters of, or the public in any room, closet, pantry, lavatory, or wash room in or attached to any public place, railroad station, boarding house, warehouse, restaurant, saloon, hotel, club, schoolhouse, office building, public office, store, factory, workroom, markets, or any public place where food or drinks are prepared, served, sold, or stored, used by the public or where persons are employed or patronized, is hereby forbidden.

The term "common towel," as used in these regulations, shall be considered to mean a roller towel, or a towel available for use by more than one person without being washed after such use.

Note.—This regulation does not apply to private houses.

Barber Shops—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 29, 1914.)

SEC. 28. No owner or manager of a barber shop shall knowingly permit any person suffering from a communicable disease, or from a venereal disease in a communicable stage, to act as a barber in said shop.

No person who, to his own knowledge, is suffering from a communicable disease, or from a venereal disease in a communicable stage which might be conveyed to another person by contact, shall act as a barber.

All barber shops, together with all furniture, shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

(a) Mugs, shaving brushes, razors, scissors, clipping machines, pincers, needles, and other steel instruments shall be cleansed and sterilized either by steam, boiling water, or in alcohol of at least 60 per cent strength after each separate use.

(b) A separate clean towel shall be used for each person.

(c) Alum or other material used to stop the flow of blood shall be in powder form and applied only on a towel or other clean cloth.

(d) The use of powder puff and sponges is prohibited.

(e) Every barber shop shall be kept well ventilated and provided with running hot and cold water.

(f) Head rests of chairs shall be covered with a towel that has been washed since having been used before or by clean new paper.

(g) Every barber shall cleanse his hands immediately and thoroughly before serving each customer.

(h) No person shall use a barber shop as a dormitory, nor shall any part of the shop be so used.

(i) No barber shall undertake to treat any disease of the skin or any lesions of the skin whatsoever, such as pimples, boils, warts, moles, and the like.

(j) The use of rubber bibs is forbidden.

(k) No barber shall be allowed to smoke when shaving a customer.

(l) Physicians are required to report to the board of health the name of any barber suffering from a communicable disease, and where employed.

Patrons should be careful not to rub their faces with an unclean hand after being shaved.

Proprietors of barber shops shall see that these rules are enforced.

Every barber or other person in charge of any barber shop shall post a copy of these rules in a conspicuous place in said shop.

Any violation of these rules shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 and not more than \$100, or by imprisonment not more than three months, or by such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the recorder.

Laundries—Sprinkling of Clothes from the Mouth Prohibited. (Reg Bd. of H., Sept. 29, 1914.)

SEC. 29. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, owning or employed in any laundry in the city of Augusta, to sprinkle the clothing of any person or persons with water emitted from the mouth of said owner or employee.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Placarding—Disinfection—Burial—School Attendance—Vaccination. (Reg. Bd. of H., Sept. 29, 1914.)

SEC. 32. For the purposes of these regulations the following-named diseases are declared to be either contagious, or infectious, or communicable and therefore dangerous to the public health, and are made notifiable: Acute epidemic anterior poliomyelitis, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, chicken-pox, diphtheria, hook-worm disease, leprosy, malaria, measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, pellagra, scarlet fever, smallpox, trachoma, tuberculosis (laryngeal and pulmonary), typhoid fever, and whooping cough. Other communicable diseases not named in this list may at any time be declared notifiable as necessity and public health demand, and regulations for their control shall apply when so ordered by the board of health.

SEC. 33. It shall be the duty of every physician in the city of Augusta, Ga., to report by telephone at once to the board of health office, or if closed to the secretary at his home, following by postal card furnished by the board of health, every case of communicable disease declared notifiable which occurs in his practice, or which he may be called upon to attend. When there is no physician in attendance upon any case of communicable disease mentioned it shall be the duty of any person having knowledge of the same, by reason of attendance or upon whose premises a case of such disease is suspected to exist, to make a report as specified.

SEC. 34. *Quarantine, isolation, and observation.*—The following degrees of control are to be carried out in all cases of communicable diseases declared notifiable: Quarantine, isolation, and observation.

SEC. 35. *Quarantine.*—Quarantine is defined to mean and include:

(a) Strict isolation of the person sick and those attendant upon him in a room screened against flies and mosquitoes.

(b) Absolute prohibition of entrance to or exit from a building of any persons except the attending physician, health authorities, or any person or persons especially authorized by the health authorities.

(c) The following-named disease shall be placed under quarantine: Smallpox.